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ON-FILE NSC RELEASE INSTRUCTIONS APPLY

DOS Review Completed.

SCNT

TOP SECRET/SENSITIVEWH 31785
192146Z Jun 63TO: Ambassador David Bruce, USLO, Peking
Eyes Only

25X1

FROM: HENRY A. KISSINGER, Washington 003

PWR for

1. I saw Huang Chen June 19. Press spotted him and we confirmed as regular consultation. Highlights of meeting:

2. I gave original of Presidential letter and reiterated we consider it a U.S. obligation. He gave note informing us of new Soviet overture of non-aggression treaty (attachment 1).

3. I had little to report on Brezhnev except long-winded speeches to President. Soviets eager to create false impression of total US-Soviet solidarity. We had made Soviets delete from dinner toast passage criticizing opponents of US-Soviet detente.

4. Korea: I gave detailed note (attachment 2), adding orally we prepared for UNCURK termination during 1973 UNGA and UNC termination during 1974 UNGA. I conveyed ROK offer to have channel to PRC via our CIA, and U.S. willingness have parallel contact with DPRK.

5. Cambodia: If ceasefire exists before my August visit, I would be prepared meet Sihanouk Peking for political discussions.

6. Visits: (a) They asked my preferred dates for August. I will let them (and you) know shortly. (b) Mansfield ^{to go in} wants August, ^{We support this but} I suggested _A they schedule him after me. (c) They welcome Jackson but as part of Congressional delegation. ~~(Mentioned person backchannel with us)~~

~~Visit~~

7. Warm regards.

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TREATY OF NON-AGGRESSION BETWEEN THE
UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(draft)

The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and
the People's Republic of China have agreed as follows:

Article I

The contracting parties undertake not to commit
aggression, or resort to threat of aggression, against
each other with any kind of weapons on land, on sea or
in the air.

Article II

The present treaty does not affect the rights
and obligations derived from bilateral and multilateral
treaties and agreements concluded by the two contracting
parties.

Article III

The treaty remains valid for a period of 20 years
as from the date of its coming into force. Upon its
expiration, the two parties shall hold discussions on
the extension of the present treaty.

Article IV

The present treaty is subject to ratification.
The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall

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be done in

For the Union of the Soviet
Socialist Republics

For the People's Republic
of China.

Attachment 2 :

2002042 Jun 23

The U.S. side wishes to inform the Chinese side that the Government of the Republic of Korea (ROK), with the encouragement and support of the United States, has initiated a major review of its foreign policy, particularly regarding the role of the United Nations on the Korean Peninsula, its relations with North Korea, and its dealings with the other major powers. Once this review has been completed, the leadership of the Republic of Korea will state publicly its reconsidered positions. We anticipate such a public statement in the near future.

For its part, the United States is recommending to the Republic of Korea and will lend its support for the following specific policies:

-- The United States will not attempt to forestall a debate on the Korean issue in the 28th session of the UN General Assembly this fall, or object to the participation of North Korea in such a debate in an observer status. The United States will use its influence to insure that any such debate will not be acrimonious, but will contribute to an orderly and constructive evolution of the Korean situation.

-- As indicated in a previous message, the United States is prepared to urge the termination of UNCURK, or ~~at least~~ the suspension of its functions, with the proviso that such termination or suspension would be without prejudice to UNCURK's past activities.

-- Following the 28th session of the UN General Assembly, the United States will be prepared to discuss ways in which the question of the UN Command might be resolved, with the understanding that any adjustment of security arrangements will not result in a diminution of the security situation on the Korean Peninsula.

-- With regard to both nongovernmental and governmental contacts with North Korea, including the matter of diplomatic recognition, the United States is prepared to move forward as far in its dealings with North Korea as the Chinese side is prepared to move in its contacts with the Republic of Korea. Our objective is to see the evolution of a balance in the international positions of the two Korean governments.

-- The United States will support and encourage the ROK to seek negotiated solutions to future military and political arrangements on the Korean Peninsula with North Korea in the context of the North-South talks.

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The U.S. side presents these policy positions to the Chinese side in confidence. We have reason to believe that these guidelines, for the most part, will be acceptable to the ROK. We hope that the Chinese side will use its influence with its allies to insure that discussions between the two Korean governments regarding the future of the Peninsula evolve in a constructive manner, and that any UN debate or actions will contribute to an orderly resolution of the Korean issue.

END ATTACHMENT TWO

ENDALL

Authority 2012955By 200 NARA Date 7/9/07

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Attachment 1:

On June 14, 1973, the Soviet Foreign Minister met with the Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, proposing that China and the Soviet Union conclude a treaty of non-aggression, and handing us a copy of the draft treaty.

As the U.S. side is aware, the Soviet Union had in the past proposed the conclusion of a Sino-Soviet treaty of mutual non-use of force, which was rejected by the Chinese side. As the present draft treaty put forward by the Soviet side is, in essence, not different from its past proposal, the Chinese side will not agree to it. Logically, since there is already a "Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance" between China and the Soviet Union, which, though trampled under foot by the Soviet side, is not abrogated, would it not be tantamount to open negation of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, if such a "treaty of non-aggression" were to be concluded on top of it? Moreover, the Chinese and Soviet Premiers reached in September 1969 an understanding to the effect that, in order to relax the tension and to ensure that the Sino-Soviet boundary question could be settled through negotiations free from any threats, the two sides should first of all reach an agreement on the provisional measures for maintaining the status quo of the border, averting armed conflicts and disengaging armed forces of the two sides in the disputed areas along the border. Through over three years of prolonged negotiations, the Soviet side has all along obstructed the signing of this agreement, and now in proposing the conclusion of such a "treaty of non-aggression", it is in fact aimed at heading off the agreement on the provisional measures. The purpose of the Soviet proposition

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is obviously not for the settlement of the actual issues existing between China and the Soviet Union, but for covering up these issues, deceiving the people and fooling the public opinion. In putting forward its proposal right on the eve of Brezhnev's departure for the United States, the Soviet motive is crystal clear to all. It is believed that the U.S. side is also aware of it.

Now we would like to provide the U.S. side with a copy of the "draft treaty of non-aggression between the Soviet Union and China" proposed by the Soviet side, for its reference.